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NO. 6

BIG SENSATION IN GOTHAM.

TAMMANY LEADERS SCORCHED UNMERCIFULLY.

Political Circles Agitated to an Unusual Extent by Damaging Testimony, Showing Bribery of the Groceries Sort—A \$180,000 Corruption Fund.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Cities, or the Fassett Investigating Committee, held a sensational session in the Court-House to-day. Tammany leaders were scorched unmercifully, and Richard Croker, Mayor Grant, and other leaders of the Tammany organization were handled without gloves by Lawyer Ivins, counsel to the committee, and Chairman Fassett. All the local political celebrities were present except the personages who were under investigation.

Patrick H. McCann, whose sister is Richard Croker's wife, was the first witness, and his testimony afforded the sensation of the day. In substance, he testified that, at the suggestion of Richard Croker, he had leased the restaurant at Mt. St. Vincent in Central Park from a Mr. Conkling and Mr. Croker. Five per cent. of the gross receipts was to be paid to the city for the privilege. He had known Mayor Grant since he first ran for sheriff. He knew that Grant, while in the board of aldermen, was looking for the place of commissioner of public works.

"Did Mr. Croker ever come to your store with a sum of money, and say that it had been raised for the purpose of getting Grant into that office?" asked Mr. Ivins.

At this question the witness hesitated, but finally answered: "Yes, Croker came to my store and showed me \$180,000, which I counted. He said that of the amount Mr. Grant had subscribed \$80,000 as a fund to be paid for the confirmation of himself (Grant) as commissioner of public works. This money was to be paid to the aldermen for the confirmation."

Mr. Grant was not appointed, but Rollin M. Squire was. This all occurred during the last weeks of Mayor Edson's term.

The next question and answer was a stunner.

"While Grant was sheriff did he give any money to Mr. Croker or any member of his family to your knowledge?"

Another plea on the part of witness to be excused from giving information into which family matters might be involved was of no avail. He finally answered, "Yes." He also stated in substance that Mrs. Croker had told him that while sheriff Mr. Grant had called at their house frequently. On five different occasions he had handed Flossie, the six-year-old daughter, an envelope containing \$5,000, making \$25,000 in all. This money went to pay for the house that the Crokers were living in. Witness also testified that Leicester Holme, Mayor Grant's private secretary, had visited Mrs. Croker as a representative of Mayor Grant several times since Mr. Croker went to Europe. Mr. Holme offered Mrs. Croker her expenses and something more if she would go to Germany. She refused.

One Adams, a former employe of H. B. Claflin & Co., was to have handled the money raised by the Tammany Hall men and that contributed by Mr. Grant to have the latter appointed or confirmed as commissioner of public works, but Mr. Croker learned that Adams had been prosecuted by Claflin & Co. for embezzlement and he would not put the money up in his hands. "Billy" Moloney, then reading clerk of the Board of Aldermen and now a Canadian exile, raised a portion of the \$180,000.

Witness testified that the family relations of Mr. Croker were unpleasant. As a matter of fact, witness said that he had contributed to the support of Mr. Croker's family before, after, and during Croker's term as City Chamberlain. At this the witness almost broke down.

This ended one of the most sensational sessions ever held by an investigating committee in New York.

Political circles in New York are agitated to an unusual extent at the testimony regarding Messrs. Grant and Croker, and it is the principal topic of discussion in the corridors of the up-town hotels.

Mayor Grant was not at his office to-day and no person there seemed to know where he was, though it was said that he was probably out of town. The Mayor's private secretary, L. Holme, was seen by a reporter and he denied that he had ever visited Mrs. Croker on any such mission as that testified to by McCann.

Veterans Went Wild Over "Old Joe."

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—Probably never before since the war has there been such a gathering of Confederate veterans as was here to-day to take part in the exercises connected with the laying of a corner-stone for a Confederate Veterans' Home. Among the distinguished generals present were Joseph E. Johnson and E. Kirby Smith, two of the three full generals, Beauregard having been compelled to decline at the last minute; Maj. Gen. P. M. B. Young, Brig. Gen. Lige Adair, L. J. Gartrell, R. J. Henderson, Holtzclaw, Lawton, Bell, Robertson, Sorrel, Vance, M. J. Wright, W. S. Walker, and others. The special incident of the day was the wildly enthusiastic reception given Gen. Johnson by his old soldiers. Five thousand veterans crowded around to see "Old Joe." Old soldiers cut the horses loose and dragged the carriage up and down for several blocks, which were crowded with veterans. There were many touching incidents during that ride illustrating the deep love of the old soldiers for their great leader.

Nominations and Confirmations.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of Jeremiah C. Donahower, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, and William J. Webster, postmaster, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

John C. Fremont, major general United States Army, (retired); John B. Callin, Indian agent, Hinesville, Mont.; Henry C. Gooding, Ind., chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and five postmasters in Pennsylvania.

Ghastly Evidence in a Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The remains of the murdered Dane, Meyer, which were shipped here in a barrel of lime several weeks ago, were returned to Copenhagen to-day. They will be used as evidence on the trial of the murderer.

The Secretary of the Interior asks \$40,000 increase in appropriation to provide for investigation of frauds in entries of public lands.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

Harmonizing the Differences Between the Antagonistic Elements.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held yesterday to consider the silver situation. Two sessions were held, that in the afternoon having been of about two hours' duration. It is said that the views expressed were widely diverse; but while the differences between those who are known as silver men and the advocates of the bill agreed upon by the committees of the House and Senate seem to be radical, yet an earnest purpose was shown to harmonize, and if possible come to an agreement.

The silver men desire to have stricken out of the provision in the bill reported by the caucus committee, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to redeem in bullion the Treasury notes issued in payment for bullion, should the holder of the note demand it. They do not want the bill to give the Secretary the power, under any conditions, to pay out bullion after it has been once deposited in the Treasury. This view of the silver men was supported by Senator Everts, who made a speech of considerable length in support of it.

A suggestion was made in the way of compromise that the amount of bullion the Secretary might thus pay out in any one month be limited and be replaced by additional purchases the next month, but this was not the less objectionable to the silver men. They are opposed to the principle of the thing.

It is said by the silver men that the provision objected to is not supported by any Senator who has yet expressed himself for any merit it has, but for the reason that it is supposed to reflect the wishes of the Administration.

The silver men also desire to have the notes provided for in the bill made full legal tender, but this is not insisted upon with the same intensity and earnestness as is the proposition to keep the bullion in the Treasury after it has been deposited. A majority of the Senators however, are said to be in favor of making the notes full legal tender.

Several propositions in the nature of compromise were presented, but none of them were acceptable.

The matter has gone back to the caucus committee, which will meet to-morrow.

Pilloried and Publicly Whipped.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 26.—James Hamilton, John T. Owens, and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted last week of stealing a horse from Eli P. West, a farmer living at Cross Keys, Sussex County, were pilloried and whipped with twenty lashes each at Georgetown to-day. They have a year's imprisonment to serve. There being no jail yard, the whipping took place on the village green in a space roped off to keep back the crowd. The young men being connected with prominent families, their trial and punishment made a great local sensation. Their trial was one of the most hotly-contested legal battles ever known in Sussex County, and since their sentence strong pressure has been brought upon the government to remit the corporal punishment. About 300 persons witnessed the whipping.

Testifying Against McCalla.

NEW YORK, April 26.—In the McCalla court-martial to-day Private Brandon, of the Marines, was recalled and testified to the truth of the Myers incident at Mozambique and also to the fact of seeing John E. Walker tried to a "Jacob's ladder." Michael Gallagher, first sergeant of marines, testified to the ironing together at Oran, Africa, of three men for twenty-four hours, also to the ironing of the men at Rouen, and the straight-jacket confinement of Ross at Lisbon and St. Agathe at Stettin.

Suicide of a Theatre Manager.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Edward Greenwald, a young and well-known theatrical manager, from Galveston, Texas, committed suicide here to-day by taking poison.

NEWS NOTES.

The legislative committee of the National Grange, in its memorial to Congress, urges legislation to prohibit the adulteration of food, gambling in farm products, and the formation and continuation of trusts; also in favor of the remonetization of silver and a revision of the tariff in the interest of agriculture.

The clause providing for the appointment of nine members of a board of pension appeals, at \$2,000 a year each, was stricken from the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill in the House yesterday on a point of order.

A committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations yesterday presented to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor a memorial, setting forth the growth and needs of those institutions.

Proposed substitution of the Idaho test-oath for that prescribed in the Edmunds Tucker anti-polygamy act, so as to cover loopholes that exist in the latter law, was argued pro and con before the House Committee on Territories.

Jerry Wilt and his son, John Brisson, and two sons and John Sipes, who had given trouble heretofore, were yesterday arrested in Somerset County, Pa., for manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit silver coin.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution to authorize Gen. Henry R. Lemley, of the Army, to accept a position under the government of Colombia, as instructor of the National Military School at Bogota.

A bill to equalize pensions, introduced in the Senate yesterday, proposes to pay soldiers who lost a hand or foot or an arm or a leg, in lieu of the pensions now paid them, the sum of \$50 a month from June 17, 1878.

The House bill to pay \$50,000 to Albert H. Emery, of Stamford, Conn., for use of his patents by the Government, was passed by the Senate yesterday, so amended as to increase the amount to \$150,000.

A bill appropriating \$7,000 to construct a road from Alexandria, Va., to the National Military Cemetery, near that city, was passed by the House yesterday on motion of Representative Lee.

The boldest and most desperate highwayman and stage robber, Frank Wiber, was convicted yesterday at San Francisco, and the total penalties against him will amount to a life sentence.

Since August, 1887, the Government has purchased bonds amounting to \$268,737,550; cost, \$315,034,248; cost at maturity would have been \$382,613,131; savings, \$97,608,883.

Thirteen Chinamen were arrested at San Diego, Cal., yesterday, together with the two white men who had smuggled the Celestials across the Mexican border.

Acts granting pensions to Theresa Herbst and William Boone have become laws without the President's signature.

Bonds purchased by the Treasury yesterday aggregated \$8,000, at 122 for 4 per cent., and 139 1/2 for 4 1/2 per cent.

Postmasters appointed yesterday included J. H. Black, Cecilton, Md., and J. Wheeler, Loudoun, Va.

GERMANY IN A FERMENT.

GRAVE DANGER OF BLOODY OUTBREAKS ON MAY DAY.

The Movement for a Great Labor Demonstration Assuming the Most Ominous Aspect—The Solidarity Preparing for Desperate Work.

[Copyright by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, April 26.—The Emperor has telegraphed to Chancellor von Caprivi that the attitude of the authorities toward the May Day celebrations should be conservative and consistent. Reports from the populous centres show that the authorities in some places are preparing to suppress public demonstrations with soldiery. In other places they were confining themselves to issuing warnings against excesses.

It is expected that the day will pass over quietly, but every precaution will be taken for a ruthless suppression of disorder. The Emperor will return on April 30. It was his intention to hold a grand spring review on May Day, but this has been postponed until May 23, with the view not to provoke the workmen. The socialist leaders here continue their efforts to influence the men against suspension of work. Nothing like a unanimous demonstration throughout Germany is now possible.

Large numbers of workmen are found everywhere who differ with those desiring to make a demonstration. The tendency among the workmen in Berlin is to work half a day on May 1.

A mass-meeting of Hamburg workmen to-day considered the proclamation issued by public companies and leading firms, declaring that absentees on May 1 will be dismissed. Those present unanimously resented the proclamation, and decided to take a holiday, pledging themselves to support any of the men who suffer through the employers' edict.

The labor agitation, apart from May Day, becomes more and more threatening. The papers oppose to the special reforms of the Emperor can point to the growth of the excitement among workmen since the publication of the Imperial rescripts.

As the moment for the Emperor's journey to Bremen approached the employees on the railway lines struck for higher wages. Men from other lines had to work the trains.

The strikes that have taken place here this week include shoemakers, stone-layers, coopers, screw-makers, furniture polishers, draymen, and box-makers. Preparations for strikes are being made by carpenters, tinsmiths, locksmiths, painters, machinists, copper-smiths, and a number of the minor trades. Reports from Frankfurt, Breslau, Dusseldorf, and Hamburg show that the strike mania is universal. The government of Saxony-Weimar has been obliged to suspend building operations, owing to a strike of the building trades in the duchy.

The National Zeitung denounces the reports that ex-Chancellor Bismarck will adopt systematic opposition to the government as an insult to the great statesman.

The Emperor leaves Darmstadt on Monday and goes to Walburg. To-day Queen Victoria and the Emperor and Empress drove to the Rossdorfer forest.

NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

Programme Mapped Out by Republicans of the House.

The committee selected by the Republican House caucus to consider and report to the caucus whether it should undertake to pass a national election law on the lines of the Lodge bill, or should provide for an extension of the supervising system, had a meeting yesterday to begin the consideration of the subject. Several members of the committee were absent, so the action was confined to a decision to prepare bills embodying the two views as a basis for selection at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Rowell, who is chairman of the Elections Committee, will frame the bill to extend the Supervisory bill, and Mr. Lodge will prepare the National Election bill, and acting under instructions, will eliminate from his original bill the provision for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, leaving the different State laws in effect, and will also modify the bill so as to make its provisions of general application, without requiring any specified number of voters to petition therefor.

THE TURF.

Spring Races at Nashville, at Linden Park and in England.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 26.—Two thousand people were assembled at West Side Park to witness the opening of the spring race meeting. The track was very heavy.

First race—Six furlongs. Worth won, Creole second, Joe Courtney third. Time, 1:19 1/2. Second race—Four furlongs. Brown won, Too Sweet second, Katuna third. Time, 0:54. Third race—Five furlongs. Bob L. won, Black Knight second, Average third. Time, 1:08.

Fourth race—Two thousand dollar sweepstakes, for three-year-olds; mile and one-eighth. Ropespierre won, Prince Fonso second, Blarneystone third. Time, 2:02.

Fifth race—Seven furlongs—Pelf Mell won, Jay Cocks second, Loveland third. Time, 1:35 1/2. LINDEN PARK, April 26.—First race—Five and one-half furlongs. Blue Rock won, Sam Morse second. Second race—Five furlongs. Early Blossom won, Gray Rock second. Third race—Mile and a sixteenth. Stonemason won, Rudolph second. Fourth race—Mile and a furlong. Eric won, Sorrento second. Fifth race—One mile. Sparling won, Battery second. Sixth race—Six furlongs. Monte Cristo won, Prince Howard second.

LONDON, April 26.—Last day of the Sandown Park second spring meeting. The great Sandown hurdle race, about two miles over eight flights of hurdles, was won by Lord Calthorpe's five-year-old Toscano. The Mammoth Hunters' steeplechase, three miles, was won by Mr. J. Widger's 5-year-old Water Witch. The grand international steeplechase, handicap, about three miles and a half, was won by Mr. J. Rutherford's aged M. P.

En Route to Washington.

SACRAMENTO, April 26.—Senator and Mrs. Stanford and party passed through here last evening on a special train en route to Washington.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

It Will Be Dangerous to Further Resist Federal Officers in Florida.

The following correspondence was made public yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 24, 1890.

To the Attorney General:

Sir: I have had frequent occasions during the last six months to confer with you in reference to the obstructions offered in the counties of Leon, Gadsden, Madison, and Jefferson in the State of Florida, to the execution of the process of the courts of the United States. It is not necessary to say more of the situation than that the officers of the United States are not suffered freely to exercise their lawful functions. This condition of things cannot be longer tolerated. You will, therefore, instruct United States Marshal Weeks, as soon as he has qualified, to proceed at once to execute such writs of arrest as may be placed in his hands. If he apprehends resistance he will employ such civil posse as may seem adequate to discourage resistance or to overcome it. He should proceed with calmness and moderation, which should always attend a public officer in the execution of his duty, and at the same time with a firmness and courage that will impress the lawless with a wholesome sense of the danger and futility of resistance. You will assure the officers of the law and those who have foolishly and wickedly thought to set the law at defiance that every resource lodged with the Executive by the Constitution and the laws will, as the necessity arises, be employed to make it safe and feasible to hold a Federal commission and to execute the duties it imposes. Very respectfully, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, April 26, 1890.

Robert J. Weeks, U. S. Marshal, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Sir: You have doubtless ere this received your commission as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida. For several months past it has been important that in certain counties in your district warrants of arrest issued by United States courts have not been executed because of resistance actual and threatened by those sought to be arrested and their partisans. This state of things cannot and will not be longer tolerated. A letter from the President, of which I enclose a copy, speaks for itself. You will once proceed upon the lines indicated in that letter, and will report promptly any attempt to interfere with you in the discharge of your duties. I am informed that recently in some places the marshal, seeking to serve writs in ordinary civil cases, has been refused ordinary accommodations, such as horse hire, hotel entertainment, etc., to enable such services to be performed. By such means the officers of the Government can be put to great inconvenience, but they cannot and will not be prevented from executing the process of the court. Means can and will be found for transporting and subsisting the Government officers wherever it is necessary for them to go in order to arrest and bring into court offenders against the law. Very respectfully, W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney General.

HARRISON'S FIRST VETO.

Protecting a Territorial City Against Unwise Legislation.

President Harrison sent his first veto to the House yesterday. In his message returning without his approval the bill "to authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness," he says: "The general law fixes the limit of 4 per cent. on the last assessment for taxation as the limit of indebtedness which a municipal corporation in the Territories may assume. This bill extends this limit as to Ogden to 8 per cent. The purposes are not peculiar or exceptional. They relate to schools, street improvements, etc., and are common to every prosperous town. If the argument on which the measure is supported is adopted the conclusion should be a repeal or modification of the general law, but in my opinion the limitation imposed by law is wise and wholesome, and should not be relaxed.

"The city now has power to increase its indebtedness \$180,000, which would seem to be enough to make a good beginning in the construction of sewers, while the cost of street improvements is usually met by direct assessments. Almost all the States have limited the power of the municipal corporations to incur indebtedness, and the limit is generally lower than that fixed in the Territories. A large city debt retards growth, and in the end defeats the purpose of those who think by mortgaging the future to attract population and property. I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogden will ultimately realize that the creation of a municipal debt of over half a million dollars by a city of 15,000 inhabitants, being about \$37 per capita, is unwise."

TAKING GOOD ADVICE FROM US.

Brazil Will Settle All Questions by Arbitration.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26, VIA GALVESTON.—The report of a ministerial crisis is false. According to the newspapers of Montevideo, Ministers Bocayuva and Ruy Barboza still retain their portfolios. They state that the discord in the Cabinet has disappeared and that the government has accepted the conclusion of the Washington Congress for settling all questions by arbitration which may arise between countries.

The Eight-Hour Question.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is here to attend a social meeting of the Brotherhood to-morrow. In an interview here to-day he said the eight-hour question should be settled between employers and employes, and not by agitators. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the proposed confederation of labor, and said every trade should organize by itself. He pointed to the Brotherhood as showing the value and benefit of separate organization.

American Tennis Champion Abroad.

LONDON, April 26.—Pettitt, the American lawn-tennis champion, made his first appearance in England at the Queen's Club to-day in a match with Sir Edward Grey, and which Pettitt won by a score of three sets to two.

Outbreak of Measles.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The outbreak of measles at the large office among the emigrants is spreading. Already there are nine cases.

Carpenters' Strike Still On.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A settlement of the carpenters' strike is still a thing of the future not soon to be expected.

MR. REED SPEAKS OUT.

HOW HE WOULD SETTLE THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

He Advocates Federal Control of all Election Machinery—A Remarkable Speech at the American Club Banquet at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The fourth annual dinner of the American Republican Club in commemoration of the sixty-eighth birthday of Gen. Grant, was given at the Seventh-avenue Hotel to-night. The affair was the most elaborate in the history of the organization. Three hundred covers were laid. After a welcome by Hon. John Dalzell, the dinner began. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Grant," by Governor Beaver; "The Republican Party," by Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives; "The Republican Press," by Hon. James S. Clarkson; "Ways and Means," by Congressman Bayne, and "The Young Men," by Hon. W. Taylor.

REED LOOKS TO THE FUTURE.

Speaker Reed began his speech as follows: Your toast strikes the only possible note of continued victory for the Republican party. Continued victory we must have. Not as partisans, but as patriots. Not on the past, but on our reliance, but on the future. If we are not to-day in the forefront of human progress, to have been followers of Abraham Lincoln in the years gone by is not an honor, but a burning disgrace. The essence of Republicanism. To have met great emergencies as they arose has been our history. To meet great emergencies as they shall arise must be our daily walk and duty or we cease to be. Hanging on to old traditions is the business of the Democratic party. And it does that business well; we can never rival it. I have not for years been one of those who have talked about the South. For the last eight years no man has heard me in the House or in the campaign discourse upon either outrages or wrongs, murders or shootings or hangings. My silence did not arise from any approval of murder, of terrorism, or of fraud at elections. It did not arise from any ignorance of facts or any doubts of the great wrongs which are perpetrated against government by the people. It arose from a conviction deep-seated in my mind, that the remedy for the political wrongs could not come from politicians, but from the people. Until they were aroused, any efforts of ours would be utterly in vain. In fact:

POLITICIANS ARE ONLY SEVENTH-HOUR MEN.

They are worthy of the penny, but they never bear the burden and heat of the day. If they cry aloud before their hour they only turn back the shadow on the dial. While the South denies the frauds in elections, the cheating and the ballot-box stuffing, singularly enough they justify them. Why they defend them if they don't happen, you cannot understand on the principles of logic, but you can understand the principles of lying. The defense is that otherwise the white race would be dominated by colored ignorance. The defense may do for the State of Mississippi, but it will not do for the United States.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ELECTIONS.

What is the remedy? I speak only for myself. What I say binds nobody but me, and not even me if the Republican party prefers another policy; but, speaking for myself, it seems to me that the only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, do our own registration, our own counting, and our own certification. Then the nation will be satisfied. Against this course no Constitution objection can be urged. The Yarborough case, a decision of the Supreme Court, covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism. It applies North and South, East and West. It will cut loose from all bickerings. The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem of whether any State or a republic can permanently enthrone injustice. It will cut loose from interference, except moral and advisory, from the North within their own borders and within the limits of their own State rights, they will have what they have longed for, the power to work out their own peculiar problem themselves, and I venture the prophecy, as I sincerely entertain the hope, that the relief from outside pressure will break down the race issue, and as the Southern people divide, not on the color issue, but on the questions which make up sound politics and good government, then as the Constitution of the United States and the principles of our American system always intended, the color of the skin or black, will contribute his share to the government of all, and the hopes which were at the foundation of all our great sacrifices will be finally and completely fulfilled.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Lively Political Discussions Followed by Dreary Scenes.

The greater portion of the first four hours of yesterday's session of the House was consumed in lively discussions, personal and political in character, but which had no reference to any measure before the House. Coming down to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, several amendments were adopted, one of which requires the heads of Departments to report to Congress the number of persons in their Departments who are inefficient.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. On ordering the previous question, no quorum voted, and this point was raised by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana. A count failing to develop a quorum, a call of the House was ordered. Only 101 members responded to their names. The dreary scenes attending a call of the House were then enacted, while the Sergeant-at-Arms was busily engaged in the task of hunting up absentees.

After five hours consumed in this weary manner, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on ordering the previous question. The vote stood 126 to 10, and Bynum raised the point that there was no quorum present.

The Speaker pro tem, thereupon counted the House and announced that there were 167 members present—more than a quorum. Bynum thereupon demanded tellers, and no quorum voting, the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote resulted, yeas, 141; nays, 39, the Speaker counting Abbott, Breckinridge, Frege, of Kentucky; De Haven, Enloe, and Goodnight to make a quorum, and declared the previous question ordered. The House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, clearing; warmer; winds becoming southerly. Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 46; 3 P. M., 45; mean temperature, 45; minimum, 36; maximum, 48; mean relative humidity, 63; total precipitation, .11 inches.